

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Cloudy, probably light rain to-day;  
to-morrow partly cloudy.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 44.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# GERMANY STAGGERED AT PRICE SHE MUST PAY FOR PEACE; NATION, IN FURY, DENOUNCES TERMS AS VERDICT OF DEATH; FOCH RETURNS TO THE FRONT; GERMAN SEND NEW NOTES

## GOVERNOR WILL SPUR DRIVE FOR HOUSE BUILDING

Calls Meeting Here Friday  
to Consider Plans for  
Starting Work.

## MONEY READY TO INVEST

More Will Be Homeless After  
Eviction Hearings To-day  
and To-morrow.

Plans of the Governor's Reconstruction Commission for the relief of housing conditions are to be discussed and perhaps made effective by a representative group of men and women at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, next Friday evening. Gov. Smith will come down from the State capital to attend the conference, a call for which was issued by him last night at the request of the commission.

It has been known for some time that the commission was hard at work on a plan for the construction of apartments by private capital. The buildings, according to the contemplated program, are to be completed and ready for occupancy by next winter. The plan involves the expenditure of many millions of dollars.

Members of the commission have carefully refrained from making known the details of any of the individual capitalistic and philanthropic who have agreed to put money into building operations now in order that relief for the housing situation may come before snow flies. It is expected that the most prominent real estate men and women will be at the conference, but the Governor said last night he is not ready to announce their names at this time. The Reconstruction Commission probably will make the list public in a day or two.

**Appeal Made to Governor.**  
In a preliminary report to the Governor, which caused him to authorize next Friday's conference, the commission said:

"The only way to meet the situation is to build more houses at once. The commission therefore urges that in order that building operations may be begun in good season to provide housing accommodations for next winter that will alleviate some degree of distress you call into conference immediately citizens of New York, before whom a detailed plan of relief, already prepared for their consideration, can be laid, and which with their cooperation can be made effective."

"The preliminary report of the proposed plan makes these points:  
"1. Cost of building will not return to its pre-war cost for some years.  
"2. Next winter the scarcity of houses in New York will be so great and rents will be so high, unless houses are built this season, that labor will be turned away from this city and New York's business, industry and prestige will suffer.  
"3. Building at the present moment can be made to give a limited return on present average rentals if cheap land within easy reach of existing industry is used.  
"4. Building should be carried on on a large scale.  
"5. Expert and experienced advice should be secured from men accustomed to handling housing on a large scale from the point of view of finance, design, building and management.  
"6. Cheap land it will be possible to build apartments far less congested than existing houses. Experienced builders and designers will be able, working on a large scale, to build a better type of dwelling than much of the existing housing in New York."

**Causes Other Than Profit-seeking.**  
The committee reported to the Governor that while "rent increasing was at first ascribed by the public to profiteering on the part of landlords, it took but little study on the part of the housing committee to establish the fact that the causes were more fundamental."

Concerning the block surveys in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn, the committee said:

"These surveys indicate many detailed points of interest, such as a block in the Sixties on the East Side, where only one tenement was found in 1850 apartments—this despite the fact that apartments were found to be in bad repair and that rents had been increased 15 to 25 per cent. The landlord on account of the scarcity of houses is entirely in control of the situation. If he is kind hearted he will not raise the rent to those who are too poor to pay, and he will see that the conditions under which they live are at least not unclean.  
"If he lacks interest he can raise the rent practically to any extent that he desires and let his apartment fall into a deplorable condition, in which so many of those visited by our investigators of the housing committee found themselves."

A thorough study has been made to find out what kind of men were in control of these apartments and the conditions of sanitation and upkeep under the present type of ownership. It was found that a great many of these properties have fallen into the hands of absentee owners. The latter are holding the property, very often only for a short time, with the idea of getting as much out of it as they can. In numerous cases it has been found that in the same neighborhood the rents are higher under less than under owners.  
Where Relief May Be Obtained.  
A study also has been made of the degree of relief that might be obtained from speculative builders or lenders.

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## WEATHER HOLDS NAVY PLANES AT TREPASSEY BAY

Conditions at Sea Cause Delay  
in Plans for Flight  
to Azores.

## ENGINES WORK WELL

Trail to Halifax Was Perfectly  
Patrolled by Destroyers,  
Aviators Report.

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 11.—Reports of the weather in midocean received here to-night are very unfavorable for aerial flights, and that fact, together with the necessity for overhauling the planes and being sure that everything is in good working order, probably will prevent the American seaplanes the NC-1 and the NC-3, from "hopping off" to-morrow on the Azores leg of their voyage across the ocean. Mechanics were busy to-day overhauling the machines and going over every inch of them. It is probable that test flights will be made to-morrow, and if there is the least hint of favorable weather it is expected that the planes will start for the Azores with little or no warning.

In speaking of his voyage to-day Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger, who commanded the NC-1, the first of the American planes to land here on the flight from Rockaway and Halifax, said that the plane did everything that could have been desired.

"The engines were faultless," he said, "responding to every demand made upon them. Wireless communication was maintained throughout the voyage with both the land stations and the ships, and we never were out of sight of the cruisers and destroyers stationed along the route. The navigation of the plane, however, was done entirely by compass and star, the navigating officer preferring to rely solely on the own means."

"The guider on the Nova Scotia coast was sighted, and a course laid for St. Pierre which was made accurately. We sighted the island as we had anticipated. Near the coast the velocity of the wind increased so that we had to speed up the engines, and near the headlands of Trepassey the wind was squally and variable, which called for careful handling of the planes."

All of the officers of the two planes which have reached here expressed their satisfaction with the result of the long coastal flight, for although they were driven out of their course four times by shifting winds, such as are expected in midocean, they were enabled by their navigating apparatus to correct all errors in their course.

Naval officers here have issued a warning to the public against "false alarms," as it is intended that the plane will start with exceptionally heavy loads of fuel, and they may be compelled to return if the burdens prove excessive. It is probable that the plane will fly the first part of the Azores trip at night, hoping to leave the fog area when they are 400 miles out. Five men will compose the crew of each plane, and the expectation is made a speed of about sixty miles an hour. On the flight from Rockaway and Halifax the planes carried 250 pounds of fuel, but it is expected that this will be increased to 25,000 pounds when the actual flight across the ocean is begun.

The question of whether the NC-4, which left with the NC-1 and the NC-3 depends upon the time she reaches here from Chatham, Mass., where she is still waiting favorable weather to continue her flight to Halifax. Favorable weather will cause the two other planes to start without her. Several minor repairs have to be made on the planes here. The director of the NC-1 was injured when she bumped into a motor boat in the harbor, and there is a leak in the gravity tank of the NC-3, but these repairs are not expected to take long.

## NAVY READY FOR DIRIGIBLE FLIGHT

Landing Place Is Selected  
Near St. John's, N. F.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 11.—A landing place for the United States Navy's dirigible C-5 was selected near here to-day by Lieut. Charles G. Little, U. S. N., commanding a special aviation group from the cruiser Chicago, and announced that the voyage here, Lieut. Little said, "the big airship will be undertaken in a few days. The C-5 was taken to be making ready for its flight at Montauk, N. Y., with unfavorable weather as the only obstacle in the way of an immediate start."

Whether the C-5, after landing here, will be shipped home on the Chicago, designated as its mother ship at this port; will fly back to New York, or attempt a transatlantic flight will be decided by the manner in which she performs the voyage here, Lieut. Little said. He emphasized the statement that the "cruise" to Newfoundland was a test flight, and that the United States Navy had not yet begun in a positive attempt to send the dirigible "across."

The 1,200 mile run to St. John's from the vicinity of New York will be a stiff test of the craft's motors and structure," he asserted, "and if they stand up under it satisfactorily further movements will be determined."  
Lieut. Little would not discuss the likelihood of the C-5 following the "destroyer patrol route" established for the navy's transatlantic seaplanes. Each "leg" of this route, however, is well

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## One Busy Bird for Austrian Escutcheon

ZURICH, May 11.—The German Austrian Government has introduced in Parliament a bill for an alteration in the Austrian escutcheon, says a Vienna message.

Henceforth the eagle will be single instead of double headed. The bird will bear a crown and hold in its talons a scythe, as an emblem of agriculture, and in the other a hammer, as an emblem of industry.

## LEADERS PICKED FOR DRY REPEAL

Representatives Haskell and  
Gallivan Will Lead Fight  
in Lower House.

## REFERENDUM IS SOUGHT

Contest Will Be Waged With-  
out Reference to Party Lines,  
Says Brooklyn Man.

The Association Opposed to Prohibitions picked its champions yesterday in the fight to be made in the House at the opening of the extra session of Congress for the defeat of war time prohibition and the prohibition amendment. Representative Reuben L. Haskell, Republican, of Brooklyn will ask for a referendum on the amendment and Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts will introduce a resolution to force the repeal of the July 1 order. The association points out that the fight is not to be waged on party lines.

Representative Haskell, announcing his plans, said that after liquor the smoking habit is the next objective of the "highbrows."

"After a while, if they keep on, men and women will have to uphold big laws or be made to feel like criminals in exercising personal liberty," he asserted.

"The thing of adding statutory prohibition upon the people has gone far enough to begin to show itself in a revolution of feeling. Few States of the Union have been made dry by the voice of the people of those States. The Legislatures did the work. There is something un-American in such a course. The Legislature itself does not always mean a popular majority."

"When we come to consider that the history of prohibition in this country has been a chain of statutory enactments for the will of the people to be sought by the people, I believe that Congress, if it must meddle at all with the States, should have consideration enough for the will of the people to specify that constitutional prohibition must be ratified in a referendum."

The time is going to come when the people will demand the referendum and this and on all other matters restricting their liberties or changing their conduct in affairs which are not of themselves enough for the will of the people to be sought by the people, I believe that Congress, if it must meddle at all with the States, should have consideration enough for the will of the people to specify that constitutional prohibition must be ratified in a referendum."

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## NATION TO GET REAL WHEAT BREAD AGAIN

Labelling Provisions Are Or-  
dered by Government.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, May 11.—The American public is to get real wheat bread once more.

Announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that the provisions of the food and drug act in regard to labelling are to be applied to bread again, and this means that only the white pure wheat loaf can be labelled as bread.

During the war substitutes were enforced and the food and drug act provisions were waived, but the Department has determined on a campaign of enforcement that will bring back to the American table the familiar white loaf.

Under the regulations any product now sold under or labelled with the unmodified term "bread" must be prepared from wheat flour. If wheat flour substitutes are used their presence must be clearly stated on the label. The same principle applies to crackers, and its abuse will subject the baker to action by Federal inspectors for misbranding.

Before the war the term "bread" was understood to mean bread made from ordinary wheat flour. During the war it might have meant almost anything on which to spread butter or its substitutes.

Continued on Fifth Page.

## POLITICS FIRST UNDER WILSON, PEEK CHARGES

Retiring Chairman of In-  
dustrial Board Denounces  
Administration.

## ALL EFFORTS BALKED

Attempts to Adjust Prices and  
Bring About Resumption  
of Business Fail.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, May 11.—George N. Peek, who up to two days ago was chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce which sought to stabilize prices and stumbled on steel, sang his swan song to-day and roundly scored the Administration for putting the business of politics ahead of the business of Government.

He paid his respects to Director-General of Railroads Hines and referred to Secretary of the Treasury Glass and to Attorney-General Palmer in a manner that could not be regarded as complimentary.

Mr. Peek gives his personal views as to the reasons for the failure of the board to accomplish the end sought. He intimates that it was due either to the fact that the Administration realized that the results the board accomplished would be too great to leave outside the Administration or that the Administration planned a platform of State socialism for 1920 that was inconsistent with the policy pursued.

In one passage there is an indirect reference to Director-General Hines as "a quibbling lawyer with an imagination inflamed with interest."

In another Attorney-General Palmer's official opinion is derided. The statement follows:

"The Industrial Board has resigned. The plan to make an immediate reduction in the cost of living, to remove the cloud of buying uncertainty and to anticipate by several months the return to normal business conditions has been abandoned."

**Faust Unreasoning Opposition.**  
"The plan was very simple: 'Involuntary cooperation' by business men and interests to arrive at a level of prices upon which business activities would be more actively resumed and the Railroad Administration and other spending agencies of the Government would be justified in buying liberally. In so doing it planned to study costs of production, demand an explanation of the wreck, to add additional profits, and to announce the resulting price as a fair basis for buying."

"The plan has been approved almost unanimously by business men and associations and by editorial and press comment the country over; in practice the plan has been proved by the order books of steel producers and the buying revival which immediately followed the announcement of steel prices and ceased immediately upon the Railroad Administration's rejection of those prices."

"Weary of the details of the controversy between the Railroad Administration and the board, the public will yet wait for an explanation of the wreck, which grew in strength as they rendered further progress impossible and forced abandonment of the plan."

## The Case of the Railroads.

"It is inconceivable that the Railroad Administration's substantial objection to the price of \$14.10 rails alone was sufficient to justify the abandonment of a policy of such importance. Nor toward the end has the Director-General been alone in thwarting the purpose of the board. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken a stand in direct contradiction with his message to the President urging the creation of the board. The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that the plan of the board contradicted the Sherman act, but the facts are so inconsistent with the actual course of conduct of the board as to render the opinion inapplicable, yet it has been used as a basis for the abandonment of the board's plan."

"In all this opposition the board has

## Would Hit Soldiers Hard if Smoke Fund Stopped

"WE would now be as astonished not to get any more gifts from THE SUN Tobacco Fund as we should be if our own relatives stopped sending us things because the war is over," writes one soldier.

Another soldier whose letter is printed on page 12 gives reasons why every donor has not received personal acknowledgment from a beneficiary.

Continued on Fifth Page.

## DELEGATES ASK ABOUT CAPTIVES AND LABOR PACT

Other Inquiries Sent in Se-  
cret Through the French  
Foreign Office.

## MORE DELEGATES DEPART

Six Members Return to Berlin  
—Wilson Said to Have  
Drafted Replies.

LONDON, May 11.—Marshal Foch is returning to the front to-morrow, according to a Reuter despatch from Paris.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, May 11.—The outstanding points in the situation here to-day were the receipt of more notes from the German delegation at Versailles and the departure from that place of six members of the German mission for Berlin.

The new notes of the Germans were submitted in two batches. Premier Clemenceau, as chairman of the Peace Congress, received two communications last night dealing with the subjects of prisoners and labor. Additional communications were submitted to-day in sealed envelopes through the French liaison office to the French Foreign Office, which alone, outside the Germans, is cognizant of the contents of the latest notes.

The Germans suggest that the labor agreement be considered at the proposed conference along the lines of the conclusions of the labor conference of July, 1917.

The note relating to prisoners criticizes the clause dealing with the return of prisoners of war and asks that they be returned immediately after the signing of preliminaries and that adequate supplies of food and clothing be guaranteed them. It is considered in peace conference circles that the treaty as it stands provides amply for this point.

The notes have not yet been considered by the Council of Four, but will be taken up to-morrow. The notes suggest the holding of a joint labor convention at Versailles for consideration of the points raised. Satisfaction is expressed with the labor clause in general, but it is pointed out that they cover principles already in force in Germany and that they do not go far enough.

The reply which the Council of Four sent to the German delegation yesterday, in answer to the two early notes of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German mission, was drawn up with the personal and particularly active participation of President Wilson, according to the Temps.

The six German Ministers left Versailles last night and included Carl Legien, labor leader and head of the German Trades Union conference; Privy Councillor Eberbach, representative of the Ministry of Railroads; and Herr Schmidt of the Foreign Office. All three men rank as commissioners next in importance to the plenipotentiaries. The plenipotentiaries undoubtedly have been charged with carrying on direct discussions of the situation with the German Government.

An official note issued to-day says that a German correspondent sent to the Neues Wiener Tagblatt a despatch that the hotel at Versailles where the German delegates are housed is full of spies acting as hotel attendants and that microphones have been installed in all the rooms.

The note brands the report as an odious and calumnious invention and says that if it is repeated the French Government may find it necessary to expel the German correspondents.

The reply which Count Obendorff, several other Germans attended mass to-day, while the usual small party went to the Protestant church. The rest of the delegation worked part of the day on the German counter-proposals to the Entente demands.

## COBLENZ MOURNS LOSS IN EAST MOST

Taking of Silesia Deeply  
Grieves Them.

COBLENZ, May 10 (delayed).—The Germans in the American occupied area are not only mentally stunned by what they consider the severity of the peace terms, the German newspapers, but civilians generally view them with profound dismay. The Germans of Coblenz appear to feel the loss of Silesia more than anything else and exhibit more concern over the eastern frontier than the occupation of the Rhineland for the next five to fifteen years.

Reports on the attitude of civilians in the various parts of the American area regarding the peace terms have been received at the headquarters of the Third Army since Thursday, when the army intelligence summary said:

"Never until to-day has the enormity of the nation's crimes seemed apparent to them. They may have been for the punishment meted out to the Germans, but these plainly portrayed their dismay upon the publication of the peace terms."

## "BRUTAL PEACE OF FORCE" SCORNE BY FATHERLAND

Government Offices and Newspapers Are Deluged With  
Protests—All Parties United in Invective—  
Wilson Only Mildly Assailed.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10 (delayed).—The protests that came from various quarters in Germany over the peace terms, as they were reported before the official terms became known, are as nothing in comparison with the wave of remonstrance—angry, bitter, disappointed in tone—that is sweeping over Germany now that the treaty has been presented. States, municipalities, districts, organizations of various sorts, business men's and women's clubs and the political parties through their spokesmen are vying with one another in finding words in which to express scorn and condemnation for the document.

For perhaps the first time in history all the German parties are united in opinion, each of them assailing the terms Germany is asked to sign, for the body of the Independent Socialist party does not appear to agree with its organ, *Die Freiheit*, that Germany should sign the peace on the terms presented. The newspapers are utterly swamped with the protests, being able to print only a fraction of them. They are urged to this, for instance, by the *Tagblatt*, which says the unfriendly attitude toward the treaty taken by the Socialists of other countries will not be of assistance, because they are in the minority in their countries, and the Germans must protest for themselves.

The Government likewise is being overwhelmed with telegrams which it is utterly unable to answer save by public announcement of its gratitude.

In the criticisms President Wilson is only mildly assailed here and there, since word has gone to the press from official quarters that he is not to be taken to task. The assertions upon which stress are laid are that the proposed peace lacks all elements of justice and conforms in no way to the President's fourteen points, while indignation is expressed over terms characterized as unbearable and as spelling slavery for the German people. Some of the protesters declare they are deeply moved and outraged by the provisions of the treaty, while others express deep contempt for what they call a "brutal peace of force." The expression "a verdict of death" is one frequently used.

## GERMANS SEE BARGAIN PEACE HARDEN SCORES EBERT'S BLUFFS

Their Delegation Believes  
Compromise May Be Wrung  
From Allies.

BICKERING TO BE LONG  
Envoy Insist Negotiations  
Cannot Be Concluded Be-  
fore End of June.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, May 11.—The German peace delegation, having digested the terms of the treaty, believes that compromises may be wrung from the allied and associated Powers and insists that it will be impossible for negotiations to be concluded before the last of June at the earliest. The Germans, in their argument along this line, lay stress on the following points:

FIRST—The present German Government cannot afford to sign the treaty and will resign if no other alternative is offered.

SECOND—A new government might sign the treaty if the people so directed, but the provisions of the treaty were never carried out.

THIRD—The treaty is not in accordance with the fourteen points of President Wilson and therefore violates the contract made at the time the armistice was signed.

FOURTH—The treaty is the work of Great Britain, which forced President Wilson to give up his principles, emphasized the reparations clause, the economic measures and particularly the seizure of the colonies, which, the Germans say, are annexed despite the mandate of the League of Nations.

FIFTH—The Germans need 50,000 men to maintain order in Berlin alone, and that consequently Premier Lloyd George's army plan of 100,000 is impossible.

It is believed that to-morrow will see some definite move on the part of the delegation, outside the exchange of notes. In all their meetings since the treaty was delivered to them the Germans have been seeking a method of retreating to Berlin without destroying the chances of their returning. Although talks of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau leaving Versailles to-day, it is not believed that he will return to Berlin—at least not at once—because some of the German commissioners have departed for home and undoubtedly were instructed on their mission.

One big question is how far will the Germans succeed in forcing the Big Four to a compromise through the threat of an ultimatum to leave the treaty unsigned? The Germans insist that it will be useless for them to remain at Versailles unless they can have oral exchanges of views with the Allies. In authoritative quarters it is asserted that the Big Four have seen no reason thus far for changing their decision regarding all exchanges to be in writing. Since the Germans have opened their negotiations in writing, it is believed here, despite their threats and protests, that they will continue to do so.

## Dutch Disagree on Treaty.

AMSTERDAM, May 11.—The comment of Dutch newspapers on the peace treaty is generally unfavorable. The *Handelsblad* calling it "a crime against Germany and above all against humanity." The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* says: "The treaty does not end the war; it continues it forever."

Conditions Demanded by  
Allies Deal Crushing  
Blow to People.

## CABINET IS SUMMONED

Ministers, Dazed at Extent  
of Terms, Hold Hurried  
Meeting.

## RUSSIAN ALLIANCE URGED

Treaty Terms Overwhelm Na-  
tion—None Can Predict  
What Will Happen.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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BERLIN, May 10 (delayed).—Germany to-day is in a state of mental catalepsy as the first effect of the peace terms. The treaty admittedly is a crushing blow, far severer than even the most confirmed pessimist had anticipated. Until the peace treaty was received a large part of the public as well as numerous officials were looking at peace through the "Wilson mirror" as they conceived it, and for the moment something akin to paralysis has set in. There is the rigidity of absolute consternation, it might almost be horror, as the Versailles operating table and the full extent of the capital operation to which Germany is expected to submit is revealed in an unexpected light.

Wilhelmstrasse and Behrestrasse, where the peace bureau is situated, were the first to show signs of returning consciousness. Officials there had expected a knockout blow, but up to noon of Thursday even they were dazed, and it was plainly evident that their minds were not functioning normally. Every Government office presented a picture of mingled despair, indignation, resentment, fury, hopelessness, bewilderment, resignation.

Another "Scrap of Paper."  
"Unacceptable" was the refrain of their song and the keynote "but what can we do?" However, coming immediately as second thoughts were "Wilson's principles and his principles accepted by us and by the Allies as a basis for peace have been turned into a 'scrap of paper.'"

"Hitherto Germany was supposed to be the only country which ignored promises and violated treaties," said Count von Bernstorff, dismissed Ambassador to the United States. "The armistice was a provisional agreement accepted as a basis of peace and an outline for the peace treaty, but the latter is unrecognizable as having any relation to the terms of the armistice. That's all I have to say at present."

One thing for which we have the Allies to thank," he added, "is that the conditions are such that we need fear nothing worse if we reject them. We have the satisfaction of knowing that nothing worse can happen."

Minister Victor Naumann, who showed the effects of having been on duty interruptedly for twenty-four hours, declared that the terms "laugh to scorn and are an insult to pretences to make a just peace."

See Industrial Annihilation.  
"The treaty condemns more than 10,000,000 German people to foreign domination," he said. "Its peace would mean political, economical and industrial annihilation for us, and if we must die we'll die with honor, the honor that will keep us from signing our own death warrant."

At the Chancellor's palace it was declared that the terms constituted "breaking every promise Wilson had made and the violation of every one of his principles."

The special session of the Cabinet, called by Chancellor Scheidemann on Thursday, indisputably was the gravest council in the history of Germany and will be exceeded in gravity and fatfulness only by the final session which will decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the peace treaty. All the members of the Cabinet were summoned to attend the session by telephone, and this call included all the members who were not in Versailles.

The meeting constituted the first to consider the peace terms. At the session telegrams which arrived from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Secretary and head of the delegation at Versailles, were discussed with some other messages which were received during the night.

Protest against "inhuman, merciless, annihilating" peace in "grossest contradiction of Wilson's principles and the promises of a peace of justice and not of force" and an endeavor to negotiate with America and the Allies

## BANK STRIKERS OBDURATE.

Paris Employees Demand Settlement  
Before Going to Work.

PARIS, May 11.—The bankers of Paris, after a meeting last night to consider a strike of the employees of banking institutions, notified M. Colliard, the Minister of Labor, that they had never received a reply to their ultimatum and that they invited the strikers to resume work, after which a joint delegation of employers and employees would examine the claims of the latter.

The employees' union has made a counter proposal through the Labor Minister, insisting that a delegation of employers should submit their claims to the employers before work is resumed.

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